





# LICHFIELD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH 1952

*To the Chairman and Members,  
Lichfield Rural District Council.*

Once again I have the pleasure of presenting my Annual Report on the health of the District.

The total population, civilian and service, shows a slight increase on the previous year. The position revealed by the vital statistics is again a generally satisfactory one, the death rate and infant mortality rate being down, as compared with the previous year, while the birth rate was slightly higher. The infant mortality rate, however, is still slightly higher than the average for the country as a whole.

The notifiable infectious diseases, after the increase in the previous year, were less prevalent in 1952, scarlet fever, whooping cough and measles all showing a markedly reduced incidence.

Continued occupation of houses unfit for human habitation, together with continued overcrowding, still presents an intractable public health and social problem. Action regarding unfit houses has only been possible in a relatively small number of instances during the year under review.

I would express my thanks for the continued help and co-operation which I have received during the year from Officers in other Departments of the Council and from the staff of the Health Department.

C. E. JAMISON,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

*July, 1953.*

## LICHFIELD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

*Chairman* ... W. F. HART, Esq., C.C., J.P.

*Vice-Chairman* ... The Rev. J. H. EVANS

and also

Mrs. A. E. Cresswell, Mrs. F. K. Kirby, Mrs. E. Colquhoun, and Messrs. W. J. Shaw, W. E. Ward, W. Goring, H. C. Ridout, C.C.; J. C. Lees, W. Nevill, O.B.E., C.A., J.P.; H. Deakin, H. V. Smith, H. Carter, W. J. Parr, W. L. Hemus, F. Harris, E. E. Foster, A. Heathcote, G. E. Wakeman, J. Deakin, C. W. Howitt, P. H. Mercer, G. W. S. Clarke, J. Cliffe, J. B. Nicholls, A. E. Legge, A. Done, J. A. J. Briant, A. S. Brown, P. J. Daubner, F. N. Bower, R. F. Foden, G. P. Stubbs, W. J. Ryman, W. B. Deakin, M. G. Worman, R. H. Ramsay, A. L. Ward, L. H. Powell, F. B. Baskerville, R. C. Brewster, A. L. Heath, J. H. Houston, C. H. W. G. Inge.

### HEALTH COMMITTEE

*Chairman* ... H. C. RIDOUT, Esq.

*Vice-Chairman* ... A. HEATHCOTE, Esq.

F. N. Baskerville	C. W. Howitt
J. A. J. Briant	C. H. W. G. Inge
G. W. S. Clarke	A. E. Legge
J. Cliffe	L. H. Powell
P. J. Daubner	R. H. Ramsay
W. B. Deakin	W. J. Ryman
R. F. Foden	W. J. Shaw
E. E. Foster	G. P. Stubbs
R. Francis	G. E. Wakeman
A. L. Heath	A. L. Ward
	M. G. Worman

### PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

#### Medical Officer of Health :

C. E. JAMISON, B.A., M.B., D.P.H.

#### Senior Sanitary Inspector :

GEORGE LEEDER, M.S.I.A.

#### Additional Sanitary Inspector :

WILLIAM E. SHAW, M.S.I.A.



## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,715
Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,970
Number of inhabited houses at 1/4/52 according to Rate Books								9,622
Rateable Value at 1/4/52	...	...	...	...	...	...		£189,577/10/0
Net product of Penny Rate at 1/4/52	...	...	...	...	...	...		£731/16/11

### HOUSING.

Although 264 persons were re-housed during the year in new council houses and a further 55 persons in re-let council houses, the waiting list for council houses increased during the year from 926 to 981 persons. It is my impression, however, that the actual housing need of those now on the awaiting list is not as great as in earlier years. In spite of this, much overcrowding still remains, while many people are still living in houses which, but for the war, would have been demolished over a decade ago.

Little progress can, as yet, be reported in relation to houses unfit for human habitation. Five official representations were, however, made during the year, as a result of which the Council made one Demolition Order, while in the remaining four cases the Council accepted an undertaking from the owners that the properties would not be used for human habitation until the Council is satisfied that they have been rendered fit for that purpose. Much action remains to be taken, as soon as available housing makes such action possible.

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951.

No action was necessary during 1952 to enforce removal either to hospital or hostel of persons in need of care and attention. Such cases as were brought to my notice were dealt with either by the provision of domestic assistance, under the "home help" scheme, or by persuasion to enter hospital voluntarily. Although the scarcity of hospital beds for the chronic elderly sick continued to give rise to anxiety, beds were made available quickly for those patients reported as urgently requiring care and attention not available in the home.

### VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births—					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	300	286	586
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	8	11	19
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	308	297	605
Birth rate	...	...			14.41 per 1,000 population		

Still Births—					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	6	5	11
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Total					— 6	— 5	— 11
Rate per 1,000 total births					...	18.08	
Rate per 1,000 population					...	.262	

							Male	Female	Total	
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	129	312	
Death rate		...	...	7.67 per 1,000 population						
Death rate in infants under one year of age—										
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births								...	...	46.07
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births								...	...	152.6
All infants per 1,000 live births						...	...	...	33.05	
Deaths from Cancer				...	...	...	...	...	51	
Deaths from Measles				...	...	...	...	...	0	
Deaths from Whooping Cough				...	...	...	...	...	0	

The following table gives the birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate for Lichfield Rural District, as compared with that for England and Wales, London, 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London), and 148 Smaller Towns :—

					BIRTHRATE		DEATH	INFANT	
					LIVE	STILL	RATE	MORTALITY	RATE
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	15.3	0.35	11.3	27.6	
London	...	...	...	...	17.6	0.34	12.6	23.4	
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	...	...	...	...	16.9	0.43	12.1	31.2	
148 Smaller Towns	...	...	...	...	15.5	0.36	11.2	25.7	
Lichfield R. D.	...	...	...	...	14.41	0.27	7.67	33.05	

### VITAL STATISTICS OF DISTRICT FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS

Year	Estimated Population			Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
1948	...	...	34,340	17.82	9.11	37.58
1949	...	...	34,740	18.72	10.1	49.2
1950	...	...	40,340	14.5	9.3	29.01
1951	...	...	41,940	13.9	8.2	37.8
1952	...	...	41,970	14.41	7.67	33.05



## CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE RURAL DISTRICT OF LICHFIELD DURING THE YEAR 1952.

CAUSES OF DEATH	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Tuberculosis, respiratory ... ..	1	2	3
Tuberculosis, other . . . . .	0	2	2
Syphilitic disease ... ..	0	0	0
Diphtheria ... ..	0	0	0
Whooping Cough ... ..	0	0	0
Meningococcal infections ... ..	1	0	1
Acute Poliomyelitis... ..	1	0	1
Measles ... ..	0	0	0
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	1	0	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ... ..	6	3	9
Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus ...	8	3	11
Malignant neoplasm, breast ... ..	0	4	4
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ... ..	0	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	15	12	27
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ... ..	1	1	2
Diabetes ... ..	2	1	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	7	8	15
Coronary disease, angina ... ..	14	9	23
Hypertension with heart disease ... ..	7	2	9
Other heart disease ... ..	48	32	80
Other circulatory disease ... ..	13	8	21
Influenza ... ..	0	0	0
Pneumonia ... ..	7	11	18
Bronchitis ... ..	8	3	11
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	2	1	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum... ..	0	0	0
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ... ..	0	0	0
Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	5	3	8
Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	0	0	0
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ... ..	0	0	0
Congenital malformations ... ..	7	1	8
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	24	19	43
Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	2	1	3
All other accidents ... ..	11	3	14
Suicide ... ..	1	0	1
Homicide and operation of war ... ..	0	0	0
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>322</b>

It is satisfactory to be able to record that, as in recent years, no mother died during 1952 of any illness related to pregnancy, abortion or childbirth.

It is noteworthy that, whilst the deaths from "motor vehicle accidents" decreased as compared with the previous year, those from "other accidents" which include railway accidents (two deaths at Harrow), drowning (two deaths) and accidents to pedal cyclists and pedestrians, increased substantially, as compared with the previous year. Two particularly distressing fatal accidents occurred to children, a child of one month being overlain whilst in bed, while a child of three months was suffocated by bed clothes, when

sleeping on a couch. The former of these accidents illustrates the necessity, even in the most overcrowded circumstances, of providing some sort of cot for infants, in order that they may not have to share their parents' bed.

Causes of death, with ages at time of death, of infants under one year, were as follows :—

### INFANT MORTALITY

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 1 year	Total Deaths under 1 year of age
Pneumonia ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	5
Injury at Birth ... ..	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Atelectasis ... ..	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Congenital Malformation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Prematurity ... ..	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3
Accidental Death ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Other Causes ... ..	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	4
Totals ... ..	10	1	1	1	11	3	3	3	1	20

At the other extreme of life, I have to record that just over half of all deaths in the District occurred in persons over 70 years of age.

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

### LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Public Health and County Chemical Laboratories continued, during the year, to provide a very useful service to the Health Department of the Council, and to hospitals and medical practitioners in the District.

Results of examinations carried out were as follows :—

#### Swabs for Diphtheria Bacillus :—

	Positive	Negative	Total
Throat—			
From Practitioners ... ..	—	44	44
From Isolation Hospital ...	—	—	—
Nose—			
From Practitioners ... ..	—	—	—
From Isolation Hospital ...	—	—	—
Ear—			
From Practitioners ... ..	—	1	1
From Isolation Hospital ...	—	—	—
<b>Sputa for Tubercle Bacillus ...</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>200</b>



**Samples of Water :—**

	Normal	Abnormal	Total
Chemical Examination ...	2	5	7
Bacteriological Examination	4	4	8

**Other Specimens :—**

Faeces... ..	22	8	30
Blood ... ..	3	—	3
Urine ... ..	1	—	1
Pleural Fluid ... ..	1	—	1

**HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION**

As in previous years, general hospital accommodation was provided by the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board at Lichfield and Hammerwich locally, and also at hospitals in Birmingham, Walsall, Wolverhampton and Stafford. Maternity hospital accommodation was available during the year at Victoria and St. Michael's Hospitals, Lichfield, and at hospitals in Birmingham, Walsall, etc. Patients suffering from infectious diseases were admitted in most cases either to Tamworth Isolation Hospital or to Little Bromwich Fever Hospital, Birmingham. Facilities for the isolation and treatment of suspected or confirmed cases of smallpox were, as in previous years, provided at Witton Smallpox Hospital, Birmingham. Fortunately, the need to take advantage of this provision did not arise during the year under review.

**AMBULANCE SERVICE**

The ambulance service continues under the administration of Staffordshire County Council, the service for the District being operated from Lichfield, Mile Oak, Aldridge and Rugeley.

**HOME HELP SERVICE**

This service continues to play a useful part in assisting those suffering from illness, particularly the aged and the tuberculous, to remain under treatment in their own homes, when admission to hospitals would otherwise, in many cases, be necessary.

**HOME NURSING, HEALTH VISITING AND DOMICILIARY SERVICES.**

As in previous years, these services were administered by the County Council, with local control of day-to-day administration delegated to Lichfield Area Health Committee, on which the Council is represented, and to which I act as Medical Officer.

### Clinic Facilities

The following Clinic facilities are provided by the County Council :—

#### INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

Place	Address	Day	Time
Alrewas ...	Oddfellows' Hall	Tuesdays fortnightly	2—5 p.m.
Armitage ...	The Parish Hall	Tuesdays fortnightly	1-30—5 p.m.
Chasetown ...	Youth Club	Wednesdays weekly	1-30—5 p.m.
Fazeley ...	Victoria Memorial Hall	Mondays weekly	1-30—5 p.m.
Whittington ...	Girls' Club	3rd Thursday	2—5 p.m.

#### SCHOOL CLINIC

There is only one School Clinic in the District, at Chase Terrace Infants' School, where it is held weekly, on Tuesday mornings, between 9-30 a.m. and 12 noon.

#### ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Place	Address	Day	Time
Chasetown ...	Youth Club	Fridays weekly	9-30 a.m.—12-30 p.m.
Armitage ...	The Parish Hall	Tuesdays fortnightly	1-30—2 p.m.

## PREVENTION OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

#### VENEREAL DISEASE

Facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease continued as in the previous year, being available at hospitals in Birmingham, Burton-on-Trent, Stafford, Walsall and Wolverhampton.

## NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the numbers of cases of infectious diseases, other than tuberculosis, notified by local medical practitioners, and the number of deaths from those diseases in 1952 :—

NATURE OF CASE	TOTAL 1949	TOTAL 1950	TOTAL 1951	TOTAL 1952	MALE	FEMALE	AGE DISTRIBUTION	DEATHS
Scarlet Fever ..	47	59	132	42	23	19	Under 1 — — 1 — 2 — 3 3 — 4 — 4 5 — 9 — 20 10 — 14 — 8 15 — 24 — 3 Over 25 — 3 Age N.K. — 1	—
Whooping Cough	51	97	244	75	38	37	Under 1 — 5 1 — 2 — 19 3 — 4 — 26 5 — 9 — 20 10 — 14 — 1 15 — 24 — 3 Over 25 — 1 Age N.K. — —	—
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	1	16	1	3	3	—	3 — 4 — 1 Over 25 — 2	1
Non-paralytic Poliomyelitis		9	—	—	—	—		—
Measles .. ..	322	371	454	109	53	56	Under 1 — 2 1 — 2 — 9 3 — 4 — 18 5 — 9 — 66 10 — 14 — 2 15 — 24 — 9 Over 25 — — Age N.K. — 3	—
Pneumonia ..	20	56	102	44	33	11	Under 5 — 5 5 — 14 — 3 15 — 44 — 28 45 — 64 — 5 65 and over 2 Age N.K. — 1	18
Dysentery .. ..	1	2	123	23	16	7	Under 5 — 8 5 — 14 — 9 15 — 44 — 5 45 — 64 — — 65 and over 1 Age N.K. — —	—
Erysipelas .. ..	4	1	3	4	4	—	15 — 44 — 2 Age N.K. — 2	—
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	1	1	5	4	1	Under 5 — 2 5 — 14 — 2 15 — 44 — 1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia..	—	—	1	2	—	2	15 — 44 — 2	—

As mentioned in the introduction to this report, scarlet fever, whooping cough and measles were all less prevalent than in 1951. Dysentery was also less prevalent, only a moderate number of sporadic cases occurring, in contrast to the two institutional outbreaks of the previous year. Poliomyelitis and meningococcal infection were both rather more prevalent than in the previous year, with one death occurring for each disease. No cases of food poisoning were notified.



Owing to the lower incidence of infectious diseases generally, only 555 children were excluded from school, as either suffering from or in contact with infectious disease, as compared with 834 in the previous year.

The following table shows the number of notifications of cases of infectious disease, per 1,000 civilian population, for the District, as compared with England and Wales, 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London), 148 Smaller Towns, and London Administrative County :—

DISEASE	ENGLAND AND WALES	126 C.B.'S. AND GREAT TOWNS INCLUDING LONDON	148 SMALLER TOWNS	LONDON ADMIN. COUNTY	LICHFIELD R.D.
Typhoid Fever ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever ...	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00
Meningococcal Infection	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.19
Scarlet Fever ...	1.53	1.75	1.58	1.56	1.17
Whooping Cough ...	2.61	2.74	2.57	1.66	1.76
Diphtheria ...	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.00
Erysipelas ...	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.14	0.90
Smallpox ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles ...	8.86	10.11	8.49	9.23	2.50
Pneumonia ...	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.57	1.48
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.71
„ (Non-Paralytic)	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
Food Poisoning ...	0.13	0.16	0.11	0.18	0.00

## TUBERCULOSIS

The following table gives particulars of the ages of the new cases notified, and deaths from this disease, during the year :—

AGE PERIOD	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5 years	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1
5—10 years	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 years	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—20 years	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
20—25 years	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
25—35 years	6	6	1	3	—	—	—	—
35—45 years	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
45—55 years	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 years	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 65 years	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals ...	14	10	6	4	1	2	—	2

Patients suffering from the disease were admitted to Hospitals and Sanatoria, during the year, as follows :—

Groundslow Sanatorium	...	...	...	7
Prestwood Sanatorium	...	...	...	6
Outwoods Hospital, Burton	...	...	...	4
Newcastle Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	2
Prees Heath Sanatorium, near Whitchurch	..			1
Children's Hospital, Birmingham	...	...		1

Admission to hospitals and sanatoria of patients appeared to be subject to shorter waiting periods than in the previous year, a very important factor in preventing the spread of this preventable disease. Action was, as in previous years, taken where necessary to ensure that contacts of infectious patients remained under surveillance by the Chest Physician, that domestic assistance was given in appropriate cases, and that persons needing housing priority because of the presence of active tuberculosis were brought to the notice of the Housing Committee of the Council.

The following table shows that the number of new cases of both pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis remains high, although deaths from the disease have, owing to improved methods of treatment, declined from the high level of the war and immediately post-war years :—

YEAR	NEW CASES		DEATHS	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1935	29	6	14	2
1936	22	2	14	—
1937	16	11	17	2
1938	14	11	Figures not available	
1939	19	9	Figures not available	
1940	25	5	Figures not available	
1941	22	4	14	5
1942	12	6	14	7
1943	15	2	11	3
1944	21	4	14	2
1945	11	3	7	4
1946	19	6	11	2
1947	22	7	11	3
1948	22	6	6	1
1949	21	5	3	—
1950	20	12	5	2
1951	18	9	6	1
1952	24	10	3	2

Routine investigations of milk produced in the District, and sampled either by the County Council's Official Sampler or by samplers of other local authorities outside the Administrative County, revealed tuberculous infection of the milk in 12 instances, as against 15 instances in 1951 and 21 in 1950. According to the usual practice, the herd was investigated in each case by the Divisional Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, infected animals being slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938. Where the infected animals could not be identified immediately, I



have continued my practice of serving a notice on the producer of the milk, under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, requiring heat-treatment of all milk from the herds in question, before sale to the public. This notice is, of course, withdrawn immediately the infected animal has been finally identified, and removed from the herd.

## DIPHTHERIA

Once again, it is pleasant to be able to record that no case of diphtheria has occurred in the District during the year. A recent sharp outbreak of diphtheria, however, in another part of the Midlands, illustrates the need for all possible precautions against recurrence of diphtheria to be continued in this District. The most important precaution is, of course, immunisation of children before the first birthday, with "booster" doses at 5 and 10 years.

Immunisation in infancy has been fully maintained, as compared with previous years, but is still not as universal as it should be. Neglect by parents of this vital precaution is difficult to understand, in view of the fact that diphtheria immunisation is completely safe, and can be carried out either at an infant welfare clinic or by the family doctor.

Apart from primary immunisation in infancy, every possible effort has been made to ensure re-immunisation at school of those children already immunised in infancy, and primary immunisation of such children as have not been immunised before. I have visited all schools in the District, during the past year, carrying out such immunisations as have been necessary and have been agreed to by the parents.

## CLEAN FOOD

No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year, and the number of cases of dysentery notified was markedly lower than in the previous year. In spite of this good fortune, both dysentery and food poisoning remain prevalent throughout the country, and it is still vitally necessary for the public to guard against these diseases. In this connection, it is important to realise that most recent outbreaks of food poisoning have been caused by processed, made-up or reheated meat dishes, such as stews, sausages, meat pies, brawn, rissoles, pressed beef and gravy. Prevention of food poisoning spread by food of this kind is not primarily a bacteriological problem, but depends on the standard of personal and kitchen hygiene, and on the methods used for preparing food, as slow cooling and inadequate reheating of food prepared in large quantities allow harmful bacteria, if any are present, to multiply rapidly. The bacteria are, of course, usually introduced into the food in the first place, either from the hands of persons handling the food, which emphasises the need for frequent hand washing, especially after visits to the water closet, or by coughing over the food.

Inspections of the conditions under which food is prepared are made from time to time in local cafes, as mentioned in my last Report, in order to ensure that a reasonable standard of hygiene is maintained.





Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health  
 LICHFIELD, in the COUNTY OF STAFFORD  
 Workshop Act, 1901, and the Factories Act, 1901

1.—INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF THE ACT

Premises.			
Factories with mechanical power	..	..	...
Factories without mechanical power	..	..	...
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and ing construction but not including outworkers' premises)			
TOTAL	..	..	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND

Particulars.			
Want of cleanliness	..	..	...
Overcrowding	..	..	...
Unreasonable temperature	..	..	...
Inadequate ventilation	..	..	...
Ineffective drainage of floors		..	...
Sanitary Conveniences	{ insufficient .. unsuitable or defective .. not separate for sexes ..		
No Certificate as to Means of Escape in Case of Fire			
Emission of Fumes	..	..	...
TOTAL	..	..	...

the year 1952, for the RURAL DISTRICT OF  
RD, on the administration of the Factory and  
337.

# OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
..	6	2	...
..	5	...	...
teer-	...	...	...
..	...	...	...
..	11	2	...

# ADD ACTION TAKEN.

	Number of Defects.			Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
..	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...
..	2	2	...	...
..	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...
..	2	2	...	...

C. E. JAMISON, Medical Officer of Health.





## MILK

As mentioned in an earlier paragraph, the organism causing tuberculosis was found in milk produced in the District on 12 occasions. The action taken on these occasions has already been detailed. In addition, the organisms causing undulant fever were found on two occasions. Appropriate action to protect the public was rendered more difficult by the fact that excretion of this organism tends to occur intermittently over very long periods, which greatly increases both the difficulty of identifying the infected animal and of ensuring heat-treatment of the milk concerned. With the co-operation of the County Council's Sampling Officer, however, the infected animal was discovered, in each case, when arrangements were made for the removal, by voluntary agreement, of the infected animals from the herds in question.

Details of the results of the most important tests carried out on samples are given below :—

### MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1949 RESULTS OF EXAMINATION OF MILK, 1952

Grade of Milk	DETAILS (AND SIGNIFICANCE) OF TESTS							
	Meth. Blue (Cleanliness)		Phosphatase (Efficient Pasteurisa- tion)		Turbidity (Efficient Sterilisa- tion)		Biological (Tuber- culosis)	
	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Neg.	Pos.
T.T. ...	8	1	—	—	—	—	6	1
Accredited ...	11	2	—	—	—	—	11	—
T.T. (Past.) ...	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised ...	10	1	11	—	—	—	4	—
Sterilised ...	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Undesignated ...	92	18	1	—	—	—	96	4
Totals ...	128	22	19	—	6	—	117	5

It will be seen that the standard of milk produced, though improving, is still not as good as it should be.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERS

*(Prepared by J. G. Rimand, Esq., M.Inst.Mun.E.,  
Engineer and Surveyor)*

Generally throughout the district, disposal works have been well maintained and kept in condition by the workmen employed by you. Final effluents have been slightly below the standard of recent years ; this, in my opinion, is due to the effect that household detergents now used as a substitute for soap are having on the process of sewage purification. Investigations are being made with a view to overcoming this problem, but up to the present same have not been successful.

**Alrewas.**—The sewage disposal works at Alrewas is working satisfactorily but the flow from the Village has increased, due to the erection of new houses, and is now working to capacity. Plans will be prepared to cover the necessary extensions to the works, to deal with future development.

In the village of Fradley, the general sewerage system is unsatisfactory, and steps will have to be taken at a later date to connect either to the Alrewas system or to provide a separate disposal works.

**Armitage and Longdon.**—The sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for these parishes is completed, and is working very satisfactorily. A large number of houses have been connected to the new sewers, and, in consequence, conditions have considerably improved. The small sewage disposal works at Armitage is now giving an improved effluent but as there has been extensive building since the war in the area it serves, its reserve capacity has been absorbed, and consideration may have to be given in the near future to its being replaced with a pumping plant, discharging into the new disposal works.

**Burntwood.**—The pumping station at Cannock Road is working satisfactorily, but the Peter's Lane, Edial, disposal works are in need of enlargement to deal with the large quantity of storm water received, together with improvements in the methods of sludge disposal. This matter will have to be given serious attention as soon as conditions permit.

**Chasetown.**—The works at Chasetown are giving satisfactory service and are dealing with the large housing development at Oakdene.

**Clifton Campville.**—The sewerage system of this village is very inadequate. I have, however, constructed a tank and filter bed as a temporary measure, and this has resulted in a considerable improvement in the discharge from the local sewers.

**Colton.**—Conditions show little change in this parish, but some attention will be needed to the main sewer and the disposal works in the next few years.



**Curborough and Elmhurst.**—The pumping station and disposal works near to the outfall of the sewer in the Elmhurst portion of the parish, whilst effecting a considerable improvement, has at times discharged an effluent below standard ; investigations are proceeding with a view to rectifying same.

**Drayton Bassett.**—The pumping station and disposal works constructed to deal with the sewage from the Council's housing estate is working satisfactorily. The general sewerage of the village, however, is unsatisfactory, and steps will have to be taken in the future to deal with same.

**Edingale.**—The small pumping station and disposal works, constructed to deal with the Council houses, is working satisfactorily. The general sewerage system of the village, however, is unsatisfactory, and steps will have to be taken at a very early date to put this in order.

**Fazeley.**—The sewage from Fazeley is dealt with by the Tamworth Sewerage Joint Committee, passing from the main sewer in Watling Street, under the canal, to Tamworth. Considerable development has taken place at Mile Oak, and the main sewer is inadequate. I prepared a scheme shortly before the war for providing a new sewer to relieve the flow, and the construction of a new disposal works, but this has had to be deferred, owing to the war. Since the war, a sewage pumping station has been constructed at Brookend, Fazeley, to deal with the sewage from the housing estate ; this is working satisfactorily.

**Hammerwich.**—The Watling Street disposal works is working fairly satisfactorily. It is proposed to generally overhaul the bacteria beds during the coming year.

**Hamstall Ridware.**—A scheme has been prepared for the sewerage of this village, but, in view of the present conditions, it appears unlikely that same will be carried out for some little time.

**Harlaston.**—These works are working as well as can be expected under the circumstances, but early attention will have to be given to alterations, to provide a more regular flow by the installation of an electric pump in place of a hand pump.

**Hopwas.**—These works, which were re-constructed before the war, are working satisfactorily.

**Kings Bromley.**—A scheme has been prepared for the sewerage of this village and the construction of a small disposal works, but, as in the case of Hamstall Ridware, it appears unlikely that same will be carried out for some little time. In the meantime, the tank constructed as a temporary measure at the sewer outfall is working satisfactorily.

**Mavesyn Ridware.**—The small pumping station and disposal plants constructed in Hill Ridware and Blithbury, in order to deal with the sewage from the Council houses, are working satisfactorily. The general sewerage position of Hill Ridware is, however, unsatisfactory, and will have to be dealt with in the near future.

**Shenstone.**—The disposal works is now in a poor condition, and a scheme is under consideration which will provide for a modern works on a new site. The pumping stations at Lynn Lane and Wood End are working satisfactorily. The disposal works at Lynn is working reasonably satisfactorily, but the flow is too small to give really efficient working. The disposal works at Little Aston are giving a satisfactory effluent, even though they are working practically to capacity. The question of the enlargement of these works is under consideration, with a view to dealing with a portion of the Aldridge Urban District.

**Streethay.**—These works were re-constructed during the war, in order to deal with the flow from the W.A.A.F. Camp. A modern bacteria bed and humus tanks have been provided, and these are working satisfactorily.

**Swinfen and Packington.**—The disposal works at Botany Bay, to deal with the Council Housing Estate, is working very satisfactorily.

**Wall.**—The disposal works for this village is working satisfactorily, and most of the village is now connected. The Muckley Corner end of the Parish will, however, need attention in the future. I have prepared proposals for same being connected to the extension proposed for Hammerwich, in order that this will be dealt with at the Peter's Lane disposal works.

**Wigginton.**—Conditions, in the portion of Wigginton village which is sewered are quite good, the disposal being carried out by the Tamworth Sewerage Joint Committee.

**Whittington.**—The disposal works in this village is working satisfactorily. Consideration, however, would have to be given, in the not so distant future, for the modernising of same.

**Brindley Heath, Elford, Gentleshaw, Hints and Weeford.**—There is no change to report in the sewerage conditions existing in these parishes which have been considered, along with the remainder of the district, by the sub-Committee, whose report has been presented. This Report makes certain recommendations as to the order of the priority in which the works detailed in it shall be carried out, and steps will be taken to implement the Committee's decision, as soon as present restrictions on the carrying out of capital work are lifted.



# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

*To the Chairman and Members of the  
Lichfield Rural District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Sanitary Administration of the District for 1952.

I record with pleasure that, in the early part of the year, Mr. P. Bramley, Clerk and Pupil Sanitary Inspector, was successful in obtaining the statutory qualification as Sanitary Inspector. Shortly afterwards he was called for two years national service in the Forces, but no further appointment has been made during his absence.

As in previous years housing conditions generally have received most attention of the Department and, although progress in the repair and maintenance of houses can be noted, this progress can only be regarded as being of a minor character and has not relieved the urgency of the need for an extensive campaign of "reconditioning" of property. Due largely to the Council's progressive programme of new house construction it was possible to take decisive action under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1936, against a few houses which were considered to be unfit for further habitation.

As in previous years I extend my sincere appreciation to the members of the Council, their Officers, and particularly the staff of the Health Department, for their continued support and co-operation throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE LEEDER,  
Senior Sanitary Inspector.

*July, 1952.*



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

**Water Supplies.**—The parishes of Fazeley and Wigginton and part of the Parish of Drayton Bassett are supplied by the Tamworth Waterworks Joint Board.

Part of the parish of Colton is supplied with water purchased by the Council from the Rugeley Urban District Council.

The parish or parts thereof, of Alrewas, Armitage, Brindley Heath, Burntwood, Clifton Campville, Colton, Curborough and Elmhurst, Drayton Bassett, Edingale, Elford, Farewell and Chorley, Fisherwick, Hammerwich, Hamstall Ridware, Harlaston, Hints, Kings Bromley, Longdon, Mavesyn Ridware, Shenstone, Streethay, Swinfen and Packington, Thorpe Constantine, Whittington, Weeford and Wall, are supplied by the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company.

Further satisfactory progress was made during the year in the provision of water mains designed to furnish a piped water supply to the remaining few populated areas of the district not already provided with this service. I made reference in my last report to the fact that of the eleven schemes of water mains extension submitted by the Council to the Ministry of Health under the provisions of the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944, seven had been completed, one was almost completed, and three, owing to their uneconomic nature, were in abeyance and no further action was at present contemplated in regard to them. The uncompleted main was finished in the early part of the year and to this, and the one completed in the previous year, the properties seriously in need of an improved water supply, including a number of farms, have now been connected. It can, therefore, now be claimed that the Council's post-war programme of water mains extensions is completed until economic circumstances or any other good reasons permit a start being made on the three schemes left in abeyance.

In the original compilation of this programme in 1944 a scheme was included for the laying of a long length of main from Edingale to serve properties, mainly agricultural, in Croxall and Fradley, but this scheme, owing to its high cost and the few properties to be served, was not approved by the County Council and was deleted from the programme. By the joint efforts of the Council, the Agricultural Executive Committee and several owners of farms and properties during the year under review, this scheme was modified and a start made on the laying of a main by the South Staffordshire Waterworks Co. from Edingale to Croxall which will provide a much-needed piped supply to three farms and a number of dwelling houses. The main was laid under the terms of a guarantee to the Waterworks Co., from the Council, who in turn received sufficient guarantees from the Agricultural Executive Committee and owners concerned as should result in no loss being incurred by the Council.

This further progress in the supply of piped water supplies in the district gives the Council cause to view the position with considerable satisfaction. Every one of its twenty-eight parishes has a system of water mains supplying all but the smaller aggregations of houses.

During the year fifteen samples of well water used for domestic purposes were submitted for both bacteriological and chemical examination. Four of the samples on bacteriological examination were found to be unsatisfactory. In two of these cases the wells were discontinued and a piped supply from the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company's mains was connected ; in another case where there was no mains supply available a small chlorinating unit was fitted to the well ; subsequent samples were found to be of satisfactory quality. In the fourth case no mains supply is available, although the Council have a scheme of mains extension under consideration and in the meantime the properties concerned are being supplied with water in churns from another source.

In addition to these samples of water for domestic purposes, two samples of water from a swimming pool available to the public were submitted. The reports indicated that the water was unsatisfactory. On being advised the owner of the pool immediately agreed to instal a chlorinating unit and it is anticipated that this will be fitted in time for the 1953 season.

I am indebted to Mr. R. A. Robertson, B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., Engineer-in-Chief, South Staffordshire Waterworks Company, for the following information relative to the piped water supplies of the district :

1. The water supply to the area and of its several parts has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity during 1952.
2. The supply to the Lichfield Rural District is derived from eleven pumping stations which supply not only the rural area but other districts as well. Regular samples are examined, both bacteriologically and chemically from all stations pumping to supply and where treatment is installed, bacteriological examinations are also made of the raw waters. Samples are taken at monthly intervals both from the service reservoirs and from the piped supply at various points in the Rural District. During 1952 thirty-nine samples from Gentleshaw Reservoir were examined and all were free from coliform bacteria, and out of a total of 136 samples taken from scattered points in the district, 133 were free from all types of coliform bacteria. Owing to the number of supplying stations, the complexity of distribution, and the relatively large area involved, wide variations are found in the chemical compositions of the waters supplied in the area—thus, the hardness of the water averaged during 1952 :
  - 117 parts per million at Chase Terrace.
  - 203 parts per million at Clifton Campville.
  - 267 parts per million at Fradley Aerodrome.
  - 193 parts per million at Hamstall Ridware.
  - 213 parts per million at Little Aston.
3. The waters are not liable to plumbo-solvent action, and the 136 tap samples examined during 1952 were all free from any detectable traces of lead.



4. Chlorination is practised at most of the pumping stations, but this is largely precautionary. In cases of possible contamination following burst or damaged pipes, emptying of reservoirs, etc., emergency chlorination of the affected part is carried out. Special apparatus and staff are available for this purpose. New mains are not brought into use until the water has been examined and pronounced satisfactory.
5. (a) The number of dwelling houses supplied direct at 31st December, 1952, was 7,960, and the estimated population for these houses, based on an average of 3.75 persons per house, was 29,850.  
 (b) The number of houses supplied by means of standpipes during 1952 was 65, or an estimated population of 243 persons served by this means based on the average of 3.75 persons per house.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING

**1st April, 1952—31st March, 1953**

The Council's Public Cleansing Service has continued to provide an unspectacular but essential public health service. The cost, unfortunately, continues to show an increase and so far as can be accurately estimated pending balancing of the Council's accounts for the year under review the cost of the service amounted to £17,103.

Due to the considerable increase in the number of new houses now being occupied, the Council have approved an order being placed for the provision of an additional 10 cubic yard refuse vehicle. This will ensure that the whole of the district continues to receive a regular weekly service of refuse removal.

All tips used by the Council for the disposal of refuse are kept under continuous inspection so as to ensure that tipping is carried out in such manner as to cause the least possible nuisance.

It is, I think, necessary to mention the difficulties experienced as a result of the insufficient provision of dustbins. The lack of dustbins for refuse storage gives rise to nuisances in close proximity to houses and is also a contributory factor in the rising costs of the service. Without doubt, the problem of enforcing the provision of dustbins under existing legislation is a national one and in the interests of environmental hygiene it is a matter which should receive early attention.



## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Extensive works of maintenance and reconstruction of working class properties in the area during the year was again seriously hampered by the high costs of such work, by the shortage of certain essential building materials and by the reticence of building contractors to tender for work of this character. These circumstances have resulted in repairs to this type of house being limited, except in odd cases, to those necessary to remedy serious nuisances. The defects shown in the following table were remedied during the year. It was necessary to serve 13 Abatement Notices during the year.

Defective or insufficient closet accommodation	...	...	...	60
Defective, insufficient or obstructed drainage	...	...	...	116
Defective roofs, spouting, external brickwork, etc.	...	...	...	82
Insufficient or defective light or ventilation	...	...	...	26
Dampness	...	...	...	18
Water supply	...	...	...	26
Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	6
Overcrowding	...	...	...	35
Defective plaster, floors, and other internal defects	...	...	...	106
Defective ashbins	...	...	...	13
Defective paving	...	...	...	6
Vermin and rat infestation	...	...	...	27
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	6

In addition, nuisances were abated as follows :—

Refuse tips	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
River and stream pollution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

## HOUSING

The progress made in the construction of new houses in the district has continued at a reasonably satisfactory pace. The following table gives details of the progress made from 1st April, 1945, to 31st December, 1952.

	Under Construction	Completed	Temporary Houses Completed
By Private Building	55	160	—
By Council	134	915	146

In the letting of these new houses many families occupying overcrowded or seriously unsuitable houses were rehoused by the Council, the appropriate Committees showing every consideration to representations made to them by their officers on these grounds.

It is pleasing to record that it was found possible to take action under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1936, against five houses which were considered to be unfit for further habitation. In one case the Council made a Demolition Order and in the remaining four cases an undertaking was accepted from the owners that the houses would not be used for human habitation until they had been rendered fit for that purpose. In every case the occupants were rehoused by the Council in new houses. Details of the properties dealt with in this respect are as follows :—

**HOUSING ACT 1936, SECTION 11**

Property	Date of Representation	Action taken
57, Brook End, <b>Fazeley</b>	11th January, 1952	Demolition Order made by Council, dated 22nd February, 1952.
22, Post Office Road, <b>Alrewas</b>	10th April, 1952	Undertaking, accepted by Council, dated 2nd June, 1952.
Hollows Cottage, Peggs Lane, <b>Gentleshaw</b>	9th May, 1952	Undertaking, accepted by Council, dated 29th May, 1952.
The Bungalow, <b>Handsacre</b>	14th November, 1952	Undertaking, accepted by Council, dated 22nd December, 1952.
111B, Princess St., <b>Chase Terrace</b>	14th November, 1952.	Undertaking, accepted by Council, dated 2nd December, 1952.

**Squatters**

It was not possible to make much progress affecting the position of the families occupying the hutments on portions of the R.A.F. Camp at Brindley Heath. Of the 64 premises occupied there at the time of my last report, one was demolished during 1952. The general conditions remain much the same as a year ago. A regular weekly service of house refuse removal from all the huts has been maintained throughout the year and urgent repairs to the huts have been carried out when necessary by the Council's building maintenance staff.

**Temporary Occupation of Condemned Houses**

Of the six houses which are the subject of Demolition Orders and let under licence authorised by the Ministry of Health which were so occupied at the end of 1951, two were closed during the year on the rehousing of the occupants by the Council. Of the remaining four houses, two are in a fairly reasonable condition and no great urgency is felt in respect of them, but the other two are in a positively dangerous condition. Each of these is, however, occupied by one aged man in poor circumstances, thus presenting peculiar re-housing difficulties to the Council. At the time of writing this report this matter is receiving close attention.

**HOUSING ACT, 1949**

In the year under review three applications for grants were approved to private owners for the improvement of existing dwellings.

It is unfortunate that more advantage is not taken of this Act, which is designed to assist owners in the financial cost of carrying out any works, other than works of repair and maintenance, which add to a house amenities and conveniences normally provided in a house of modern construction and if it were more widely applied much could be done to secure improvements in existing houses.



Many houses purchased by owners as an investment and which, largely due to controlled rents, are rapidly deteriorating, could be brought to a standard of fitness comparable with a modern house at only small cost to both owners and tenants and would have a further minimum life of 30 years.

### SHOPS ACT, 1950

Inspections made proved that the general conditions at shops in various parts of the area were satisfactory. It was necessary, as usual, to issue a few verbal warnings as to closing hours, but in no case was the offence sufficiently serious to warrant further action.

### RODENT CONTROL

The Council's duties under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, have been continued with satisfaction during the year.

There have been no serious cases of infestation in any part of the district. Whenever necessary, treatment is carried out in accordance with the methods advised and recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Land used by the Council for refuse disposal is kept under constant inspection and immediate action is taken to eradicate any infestations that may be noted.

The part-time rodent operator has made 115 visits in the course of the year in respect of rodent infestations and the amount received as a result of the small charge made to occupiers of private properties for this work totalled £9 6s. 5d.

### SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

#### (a) Meat and Food Inspection

The policy of inspecting casualty animals slaughtered within the rural district prior to being taken to Ministry of Food distribution centres in adjoining areas has continued throughout the year. In addition, other foods are examined at the request of shopkeepers from time to time. It will be noted, from the table setting out the number of carcasses inspected, that there was a considerable increase in the number of pigs slaughtered, namely 8,203, as compared to 117 in 1951. This increase was caused by the temporary transfer of a firm from Birmingham to a small but modern slaughterhouse within the rural district whilst improvements were carried out to their Birmingham premises. The total weight of meat and other foods condemned during the year amounts to nearly 10 tons. Details are given in the following table :

Articles Inspected	Cause of Condemnation	Weight
1 Box Chocolates ... ..	Unwholesome	
Lard ... ..	Unsound or unwholesome	5 lbs.
20 tins Meat and Fish ... ..	Unsound or unwholesome	70 lbs.
25 tins Fruit and Vegetables ... ..	Unsound or unwholesome	33 lbs.
4 tins Evaporated and Condensed Milk	Unsound or unwholesome	3½ lbs.
4 tins Spaghetti ... ..	Unsound or unwholesome	2 lbs.
1 tin Apple Puree ... ..	Unsound or unwholesome	½ lb.
1 jar Raspberry Jam ... ..	Unsound or unwholesome	1 lb.
1 jar Pickled Walnuts ... ..	Unsound or unwholesome	½ lb.
1 bottle Tomato Ketchup ... ..	Unsound or unwholesome	½ lb.
5 bags Sultanas ... ..	Contaminated ... ..	250 lbs.
1 Case Currants ... ..	Contaminated ... ..	50 lbs.



Articles Inspected				Cause of Condemnation			Weight
8 Cow Carcases and Organs	...	...	...	Tuberculosis	...	...	4,000 lbs.
1 part Bull Forequarter	...	...	...	Tuberculosis	...	...	80 lbs.
1 part Bull Hindquarter	...	...	...	Tuberculosis	...	...	160 lbs.
7 Pig Carcases and Organs	...	...	...	Tuberculosis	...	...	892 lbs.
7 Pig Livers	...	...	...	Tuberculosis	...	...	15 lbs.
1 Pig's Lungs	...	...	...	Tuberculosis	...	...	1 lb.
1 Pig's Stomach	...	...	...	Tuberculosis	...	...	4 lbs.
50 Pigs' Frys	...	...	...	Tuberculosis	...	...	500 lbs.
111 Pigs' Heads	...	...	...	Tuberculosis	...	...	1,460 lbs.
1 Bullock's Lungs	...	...	...	Tuberculosis	...	...	7 lbs.
1 Bullock's Liver	...	...	...	Tuberculosis	...	...	10 lbs.
2 Bullocks' Kidneys	...	...	...	Tuberculosis	...	...	2 lbs.
1 Bull's Lungs	...	...	...	Tuberculosis	...	...	10 lbs.
20 Cows' Heads	...	...	...	Tuberculosis	...	...	400 lbs.
7 Cows' Livers	...	...	...	Tuberculosis	...	...	70 lbs.
23 Cows' Lungs	...	...	...	Tuberculosis	...	...	160 lbs.
6 Cows' Carcases and Organs	...	...	...	Oedema	...	...	3,000 lbs.
3 Part Cows' Hindquarters	...	...	...	Oedema	...	...	125 lbs.
3 Cows' Hindquarters	...	...	...	Oedema	...	...	320 lbs.
1 Bull Carcase and Organs	...	...	...	Oedema	...	...	650 lbs.
7 Cows' Shins	...	...	...	Oedema	...	...	50 lbs.
Round Beef	...	...	...	Oedema	...	...	31 lbs.
2 Cows' Flanks	...	...	...	Oedema	...	...	15 lbs.
3 Sheep Carcases and Organs	...	...	...	Oedema	...	...	142 lbs.
2 Sheeps' Flanks	...	...	...	Oedema	...	...	4 lbs.
2 Pig Carcases and Organs	...	...	...	Oedema	...	...	95 lbs.
4 Pig Hocks	...	...	...	Oedema	...	...	4 lbs.
1 Calf Carcase and Organs	...	...	...	Oedema	...	...	70 lbs.
1 Bullock's Head	...	...	...	Tumour	...	...	12 lbs.
10 Cows' Lungs	...	...	...	Emphysema	...	...	90 lbs.
2 Pig Carcases and Organs	...	...	...	Dropsical	...	...	450 lbs.
3 Pigs' Livers	...	...	...	Cystic	...	...	9 lbs.
2 Pigs' Lungs	...	...	...	Cystic	...	...	4 lbs.
5 Kidneys	...	...	...	Cystic	...	...	3 lbs.
2 Cows' Lungs	...	...	...	Cystic	...	...	20 lbs.
4 Cows' Kidneys	...	...	...	Cystic	...	...	4 lbs.
4 Cows' Livers	...	...	...	Cystic	...	...	44 lbs.
18 Cows' Lungs	...	...	...	Congested	...	...	180 lbs.
2 Cows' Hearts	...	...	...	Congested	...	...	5 lbs.
4 Cows' Spleens	...	...	...	Congested	...	...	8 lbs.
4 Cows' Flanks	...	...	...	Congested	...	...	16 lbs.
1 Cow's Skirt	...	...	...	Congested	...	...	2 lbs.
1 Cow's Head	...	...	...	Congested	...	...	12 lbs.
1 Cow's Shin	...	...	...	Congested	...	...	8 lbs.
1 Sheep's Pluck	...	...	...	Congested	...	...	5 lbs.
9 Pigs' Frys	...	...	...	Congested	...	...	72 lbs.
1 Pig's Spleen	...	...	...	Congested	...	...	1 lb.
1 Pig's Head	...	...	...	Congested	...	...	14 lbs.
1 Pig's Neck	...	...	...	Congested	...	...	4 lbs.
64 Pigs' Lungs	...	...	...	Congested	...	...	100 lbs.
Pork Trimmings	...	...	...	Congested	...	...	6 lbs.
1 Calf Carcase and Organs	...	...	...	Bruising	...	...	64 lbs.
3 Cows' Shins	...	...	...	Bruising	...	...	20 lbs.
4 Cows' Hindquarters	...	...	...	Bruising	...	...	500 lbs.
3 Cows' Forequarters	...	...	...	Bruising	...	...	300 lbs.
2 Cows' Flanks	...	...	...	Bruising	...	...	12 lbs.
Beef Trimmings	...	...	...	Bruising	...	...	150 lbs.
2 Sheeps' Legs	...	...	...	Bruising	...	...	10 lbs.
2 Sheep Carcases and Organs	...	...	...	Bruising	...	...	110 lbs.
2 Sheeps' Shoulders	...	...	...	Bruising	...	...	8 lbs.
Mutton Trimmings	...	...	...	Bruising	...	...	4 lbs.
Pork	...	...	...	Bruising	...	...	32 lbs.
3 Sheeps' Livers	...	...	...	Cirrhosis	...	...	6 lbs.
3 Pigs' Livers	...	...	...	Cirrhosis	...	...	9 lbs.

Articles Inspected				Cause of Condemnation			Weight
1	Cow's	Forequarter	...	...	Abscesses...	...	130 lbs.
2	Cows'	Livers	...	...	Abscesses	...	20 lbs.
2	Cows'	Heads	...	...	Abscesses	...	25 lbs.
1	Sheep	Carcase and Organs	...	...	Abscesses	...	50 lbs.
1	Sheep's	Head	...	...	Abscesses	...	3 lbs.
1	Calf's	Race	...	...	Abscesses	...	6 lbs.
	Loin of	Pork	...	...	Abscesses	...	18 lbs.
1	Pig's	Ham and Part Flank	...	...	Abscesses	...	24 lbs.
2	Pigs'	Legs	...	...	Abscesses	...	55 lbs.
	Pork	Trimmings	...	...	Abscesses	...	7 lbs.
1	Cow's	Carcase and Organs	...	...	Pneumonia	...	450 lbs.
1	Pig's	Forequarter	...	...	Pneumonia	...	20 lbs.
2	Pigs'	Frys	...	...	Pneumonia	...	15 lbs.
1	Calf	Carcase and Organs	...	...	Pneumonia	...	75 lbs.
1	Calf	Race	...	...	Pneumonia	...	4 lbs.
1	Cow's	Flanks	...	...	Inflammation	...	12 lbs.
1	Cow's	Hindquarter	...	...	Inflammation	...	120 lbs.
	Beef	Trimmings	...	...	Inflammation	...	3 lbs.
2	Cows'	Lungs	...	...	Inflammation	...	20 lbs.
2	Cows'	Skirts	...	...	Inflammation	...	7 lbs.
1	Cow's	Head	...	...	Inflammation	...	10 lbs.
2	Cows'	Spleens	...	...	Inflammation	...	4 lbs.
1	Cow's	Heart	...	...	Inflammation	...	2 lbs.
2	Sheeps'	Legs	...	...	Inflammation	...	9 lbs.
1	Sheep's	Shoulder	...	...	Inflammation	...	4 lbs.
1	Pig's	Ham	...	...	Inflammation	...	20 lbs.
1	Pig's	Fry	...	...	Inflammation	...	6 lbs.
1	Pig's	Foot	...	...	Inflammation	...	1 lb.
64	Pigs'	Lungs	...	...	Inflammation	...	96 lbs.
7	Cows'	Livers	...	...	Angioma	...	82 lbs.
6	Cows'	Livers	...	...	Cirrhosis	...	71 lbs.
8	Cows'	Livers	...	...	Congested	...	98 lbs.
2	Cows'	Carcases and Organs	...	...	Poisoning	...	1,000 lbs.
52	Sheeps'	Livers	...	...	Fatty	...	112 lbs.
13	Cows'	Livers	...	...	Fatty	...	140 lbs.
1	Calf's	Liver	...	...	Fatty	...	3 lbs.
1	Pig's	Liver	...	...	Fatty	...	3 lbs.
1	Cow's	Carcase and Organs	...	...	Septicaemia	...	500 lbs.
1	Sheep's	Carcase and Organs	...	...	Septicaemia	...	60 lbs.
1	Pig's	Carcase and Organs	...	...	Septicaemia	...	160 lbs.
3	Sheeps'	Carcases and Organs	...	...	Fevered	...	180 lbs.
1	Pig's	Carcase and Organs	...	...	Fevered	...	50 lbs.
2	Cows'	Hindquarters	...	...	Fevered	...	250 lbs.
2	Cows'	Carcases and Organs	...	...	Peritonitis	...	1,000 lbs.
6	Cows'	Kidneys	...	...	Nephritis	...	6 lbs.
1	Sheep's	Liver	...	...	Flukes	...	2 lbs.
1	Bullock's	Head and Neck	...	...	Gangrene	...	60 lbs.
1	Cow's	Carcase and Organs	...	...	Gangrene	...	560 lbs.
2	Cows'	Kidneys	...	...	Cystic	...	2 lbs.
1	Calf's	Shoulder	...	...	Deformed	...	8 lbs.
1	Cow's	Head	...	...	Tumour	...	13 lbs.
1	Cow's	Liver	...	...	Haematosiis	...	14 lbs.
1	Pig's	Fry	...	...	Erysipelas	...	6 lbs.
	Forequarter	Pork	...	...	Adhesions	...	44 lbs.
1	Pig's	Liver	...	...	Adhesions	...	6 lbs.
	Shin of	Beef	...	...	Tainted	...	12 lbs.
1	Cow's	Carcase and Organs	...	...	Emaciation	...	220 lbs.
2	Pig's	Carcases and Organs	...	...	Moribund	...	341 lbs.
1	Pig's	Spleen	...	...	Haemorrhages	...	1 lb.
Total							21,207 lbs.



The following table of carcasses inspected and condemned is given in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health :—

	CATTLE EXCLUDING COWS	COWS	CALVES	SHEEP AND LAMBS	PIGS
Number killed ... ..	20	143	43	126	8203
Number inspected ... ..	20	143	38	110	8010
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	1	14	3	10	8
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	8	61	2	26	98
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ... ..	45.0	52.4	13.1	32.7	1.3
<b>Tuberculosis only</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	8	—	—	7
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	2	26	—	—	122
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	10.0	23.7	—	—	1.6

**(b) Ice Cream Premises.**

There are five premises registered for the manufacture of Ice Cream. Two of these premises are equipped to use the “Hot Mix” plant in accordance with the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations 1947.

During the year 12 shops were registered for the retail sale of Ice Cream, bringing the total of such shops on the register to 77. Very largely their sales are confined to pre-packed ices. Sixteen samples of Ice Cream were submitted to the Bacteriological Laboratories, Stafford, for examination. The samples were graded as follows :—

Grade 1—7 ; Grade 2—7 ; Grade 3—1 ; Grade 4—1.

All the samples of Ice Cream were manufactured outside the District but sold locally.

**(c) Cafes, Canteens and Public Houses.**

Inspections are made from time to time of all premises which come within the classification of a catering establishment. The standard of hygiene was found to be reasonably well maintained.

**(d) Foodshops.**

Generally speaking, foodshops throughout the District are maintained and kept in a most satisfactory condition although in a few instances it was necessary to bring to the notice of shopkeepers the unsatisfactory practice of displaying merchandise on the pavement outside their shop premises in such a position as to become liable to contamination from passing animals.











